

MURDER IN BANTUSTA

EIVED

AUG 1962

PEOPLE'S ANGER NEAR BOILING POINT

WHILE VERWOERD CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN THAT THE SYSTEM OF BANTUSTAN IS THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA, NEW AGE CONTINUES TO RECEIVE REPORTS OF UNREST AND VIOLENCE, MURDERS AND DEPORTATIONS, FROM THE SO-CALLED "BANTU HOMELANDS."

In Bantustan there is no rule of law; there is plain force and terror against the people administered by the Government-appointed stooge chiefs backed by the South African police.

In this issue we carry three reports from the African areas showing that unrest is seething and that the people's anger is growing against the undemocratic system which is being forced upon them.

In Matanzima's Area

HOME GUARDS KILL RESISTANCE LEADER

PORT ELIZABETH.

TWO weeks ago Chalmers Ziyeki Duna was brutally murdered at the Mhinzana location in the Lady Frere (Glen Grey) district. His head and body were hacked with hatchets, pierced with bayonets and battered with sticks. When the murderers left his dead body lying on the parched earth he was unrecognisable.

Seven other men who narrowly escaped death are lying in hospital with severe injuries.

All these people are active and determined opponents of Bantu Authorities, and Ziyeki Duna was an uncompromising leader of the resistance movement against the "rulers of the Bantu Authorities" the Nationalist Government is imposing on the peasants with such dreadful consequences.

HOME GUARDS ATTACK

The trouble arose when Ziyeki did not attend a meeting convened by a sub-chief who is a supporter of Matanzima, Manzerulu Mfonta, the sub-chief, sent his bush court messenger to issue a summons against Ziyeki to appear before him to answer charges arising out of his failure to attend his meeting. Ziyeki ignored the summons.

After a few days the sub-chief dispatched his home guards to bring him to his court by force. Ziyeki refused to surrender and men in the location put the home guards to flight after a brief skirmish.

A few days thereafter, according to reports to New Age from men in the area, truckloads of armed men from Qamata, Kaiser Matanzima's headquarters, accompanied by armed police and Matanzima in person were transported to Mhinzana location.

The invaders at once set about attacking the men in the area who defended themselves with sticks as best they could against the surprise attack of Matanzima's men who not only outnumbered them but were armed with bayonets and hatchets.

LOOKED ON

People in the area allege that the police looked on while the frenzied home guard men were brutally assaulting people whose only crime was opposition to the Bantu Authorities.

About two years ago homes of the people in this area were set alight and then too there were allegations that Matanzima's followers were responsible for the arson and that the police connived at it.

Following this brutal attack all men including boys of 14 have been rounded up in this area and thrown into jail at Lady Frere while the perpetrators go scot free.

**MATLALAS
WANT THEIR
QUEEN
BACK**



Found Dead On Mountainside Unexplained Killings in Matlala Reserve

PIETERSBURG.

THE Bantu Authorities Act has claimed more victims in the strife-torn Matlala Reserve, 40 miles south west of Pietersburg.

Since the deposit and banishment of the Chieftainess Makoena Matlala who resisted Bantu Authorities and the turning of Matlala Location into a Trust farm, there has been strife and conflict among her people.

The people are split in two sections: those who support the deposed chieftainess and are even now pressing for her return, and the bootlickers of the Nationalist Government Bantu Authority. The latter, now running the tribe, are making the lives of the rest wretched.

They ruthlessly suppress any opposition to the Bantu Authority which is headed by Chief Marufa Alfred Matlala, an ex-school teacher who sits on the Matlala throne now, and urged the banishment of the rightful ruler and 22 others who supported her.

SUSPICION

Unexplained deaths in the Reserve have led to a suspicion that perhaps the pro-Government side is resorting to strong-arm tactics.

There was the strange death of the 70-year-old Mr. Moshili Bosi, found lying dead in the open one night. When his widow reported his death the headman told her her husband was a rebel who belonged to the African National Congress, and he was not prepared to do anything about his death.

The Bantu Commissioner told the widow that if the headman

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ANOTHER GANYILE BANISHED

Sent To Frenchdale After Release From Prison

DURBAN. Despite assurances by the Government that every-

thing is quiet in Pondoland deportations of people's leaders continue and the state of emergency in the area is still in force.

On the 10th of this month, only two days after he was released from prison after serving a sentence of 21 months, Mr. Metelotznie Ganyile was served with an order deporting him to the Frenchdale Farm, in the district of Mafeking.

Mr. Ganyile, whose powerful and commanding voice was often heard at mass meetings of the Pondos during the heroic revolt against Bantu Authorities, will be the sixth senior leader from this area to be banished in recent months. Various others have also been deported to areas within the Transkei by chiefs such as Ganga and Botha Sigau.

INTERVIEW

In an exclusive interview with a representative of New Age in Bizana, Mr. Ganyile said that he was still as strongly opposed to Bantu Authorities as he had been before his conviction 21 months ago.

"We shall refuse to accept this so-called Transkeian independence. We want freedom in the whole of South Africa," he said.

could not do anything, neither could he.

Then Mr. Ratswene Sateke, who had married the daughter of the banished chieftainess, was found dead on a hillside near the home of the headman. The circumstances of his death have also not been thoroughly investigated.

CATTLE REGULATIONS

The supporters of the chieftainess are also harassed for contraventions of the cattle regulations. Mr. David Kwebu, for instance, arrested on a charge of keeping cattle against the orders of the officials, had to walk a distance of about 40 miles to reach the court for his case. Many others are also in trouble.

There is resentment against the headman because it is felt he is not the real tribal head, but a Government-approved impostor.

The Matlala people have signed a petition demanding:

1. The immediate return of their beloved Chieftainess Makwena Matlala, and the 22 men and women.

2. The return of their fields and cattle confiscated by the Government officials when the Matlala Reserve was declared a Trust Land.

3. Freedom of movement in the land of their birth and their right to work on their fields as they think fit.

4. Total abolition of Pass Laws and revocation of influx control so that their sons can sell their labour where they choose.

5. Removal of the Government stooge chiefs who are doing so much harm in the tribe and have caused much division instead of unity among the rural Africans.



REFUGEES SUFFER IN BASUTOLAND

The refugees are really suffering here in Maseru. It is very difficult for them to find work, because Basutoland is not yet industrialised and unemployment has increased because many Basutos have been deported from the Republic and others are victims of Influx Control.

Some of the refugees do not even have a place to sleep and in many cases have to pay 30 cents a night just for lodging. During the day they walk the streets looking for people to assist them with something to eat.

The committee established to help the refugees can give but little assistance and is not able to meet all the needs of the refugees.

Some of the refugees have an especially tough time because they are suspected of being Special

WE WILL NOT BE SILENCED

We Africans shall not be silenced by the Sabotage Act, Africans of Sekhukhuland, Zeerust, Sharpeville, Coalkook and on the farms are already under the ground, whether this Act is there or not. The minority Government of South Africa can try to arrest us, ban, kill or deport us, but we shall carry on to free our nation. The SAP can try to handcuff us like cattle but our brains are free.

As for the United Nations, we the people of South Africa are sick and tired of the imperialist hooligans they send here. We hate men who look after the hot potatoes of Dr. Verwoerd. They must impose sanctions against the minority Government of S.A.

MORRIS MATSEMLA

Pretoria.

Branch spies. I myself lost one job because my prospective employer was told that I was a Special Branch man and he was afraid of being boycotted by the B.C.P. if he employed me.

I appeal to all freedom loving people to assist the refugees and to strengthen the forces of the liberation movement of the African people.

Greetings to Mr. Nelson Mandela, a great leader of the Liberation Movement. All freedom fighters must stand up and fight side by side to demand his release.

MAYFORD D. MFAZWE

Maseru.

BPP PEOPLE MUST UNITE

We of the Bechuanaland People's Party branch in Cape Town deny the speech made by the suspended Secretary-General of the BPP Mr. Mpho in New Age of August 11 that all the branches support him in his call for a general conference to elect the leaders.

What we know is that Mr. Mpho has been suspended from office for an indefinite period and we are still awaiting the result of the investigation which will lead us to the truth of the dispute. We in Cape Town do not intend to break the law or the constitution.

We find it most unfortunate for Mr. Mpho not to co-operate with the other leaders. We urge all the BPP people to unite in the struggle.

FORD MOLOI

Langa.

IT WAS ALMOST TOO LATE

THIS issue of New Age was almost the last. We had already prepared a statement to that effect and had, as a precaution, given all members of our staff one month's notice. We had intended, on the 21st, to give our landlords notice that we would quit our offices by the end of September.

THAT IS HOW CLOSE WE CAME TO EXTINCTION.

Only the timely generosity of a handful of donors in the Transvaal saved us from the final, sorry business of winding-up our affairs.

As it is, we have just scraped home. We shall start September month with but a few cents in our banking account and a few more accumulated debts.

Everything now depends on how much you give us within the next 30 days. WE SHALL REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF R2.400. That, admittedly, is a lot of money—but it must be found. The alternative is the loss of New Age. Once we have dismissed our staff and

closed our offices it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to put the pieces together again.

Don't leave your giving until the last moment. There is no such a thing as a free lunch. It will be pay-day by the time you read this. You will have some ready money in your pocket.

GIVE GENEROUSLY!

GIVE NOW!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

Friend R10, Monthly R20, Good friend R50, Four old friends R500, Country R275, Monthly R25, N.N. R100, Rosebank R100.

Port Elizabeth:

Wagon wheels R20, Worker's friend R20, Chips R2, Doc R2, Keep going R2.

Cape Town:

J & J R2, A.F. 90c, Blanket R3, S.D. R20, S & H R3, C.B.M. G. Mike R20, Reccledy R2, Lippy R10.50, Zenobia R2.40.

Grand Total: R1,189.85.

More Police Vans Than Ambulances

In every town in South Africa you will find many police vans to take criminals to jail but only a few ambulances to save the lives of our people. There are more courts of law than hospitals.

If you go to any hospital you will wait until you are blue in the face. Why? Because the doctor won't be there in time, or there is only one doctor who is busy somewhere else.

But should you be arrested at any time, even at midnight, the police are always there and a magistrate can be found to "fix you up."

I agree with Mewrs Katjavi and Tjirange that we will never go to the Congo. We are born and bred here and will die for the motherland. Let the Vootrekkers rather disperse themselves like they did in 1833.

GIDEON NAM TONISI

East London.

(Mr. Tonisi contributes the following anecdote:

African: Please serve me. I have been waiting a long time.

Shopkeeper: Oh go to hell I can't serve a kaffir first.

African: I'm sorry sir, I've already been to hell and it's written there "For Europeans only.")

Speed Up Independence Please

We are still in tears, perplexed, and unhappy about what happened a few months ago to Mr. Mokitimi, the beloved son of Mokitimi's family of Basutoland, whom the British officials declared unwanted in the territory because he was born in the Union of S.A. while his poor parents were making a living in the Republic.

Once again the same weapon is applied, in a sharp, harshly reversed manner. To Mr. Massina, in Swaziland. His crime is that he was born and brought up in Swaziland, but worked in the Republic (New Age 9/8/62). It looks exactly like that!

Do the above two incidents genuinely represent the policy of Great Britain? Is this their law of justice and order?

The majority of the inhabitants of the High Commission Territories work in the Republic. Does this mean that these Africans can only be turned back by the law of the British officials when they return to their homes because of working in the Republic irrespective of their birth-places?

Independence and freedom of these Territories by Great Britain must be speeded up, otherwise some of her employees will continue causing bitterness, hatred and unfriendliness between her and her future friends.

L. LETHAHA

Johannesburg.

The Real Danger In Africa Is Imperialism

"Contact" of July 26 states that Mr. Mpho has been suspended from the Bechuanaland People's Party on suspicion that he is using this organisation as a springboard to form a Communist Party.

The fact that Africa is exploited by the English, French, Portuguese, Dutch and Spaniards is never mentioned. For "Contact" it is only the Communists who exist in Africa.

MOSES MONAKWE

Lobatsi.

EDITORIAL

STARVATION IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

THE so-called maize crisis which has hit the country is a typical crisis of our economic system. While on the one hand thousands of our Non-White citizens in all provinces are suffering from starvation, on the other hand the maize farmers have produced 29 million bags of maize more than they can sell.

You would think that the humanitarian answer to this problem would be to feed the surplus maize to the starving people. But not under our system, where private profit and not public good is the standard by which everything is measured.

The Government's solution to the problem is two-fold: (a) to export the surplus at a price lower than the Maize Board's domestic selling price. (Why can't the price be lowered for the benefit of the local population?);

(b) to restrict production, so that in future there will be no danger of surpluses. The Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing Mr. Uys announced last week that the Government was introducing a "new and revolutionary" scheme for controlling agriculture in the Republic. The scheme would involve production control.

"We are looking for a lasting remedy which will not kill the patient," he said. But the patient he is thinking of is not the Black child suffering from kwashiorkor or pellagra. It is wealthy maize farmer who is worrying about his profits.

EXPLOSION

The maize problem has been created by what the Minister calls an "explosion" in agricultural production—from 40 million bags in 1959 to 61 million bags this season.

You would think such an explosion would be a cause for joy and celebration, holding out the promise of abundant food for all. But not in South Africa under the present set-up. Here the "explosion" has simply produced an economic crisis and steps are being taken to ensure that such explosions do not occur again.

The people can continue to go hungry; the maize farmers' profits must be protected at all costs, even at the expense of the health of the majority of the population.

There is no logic, no humanity about our system. Private greed comes before public welfare.

IN OUR VIEW, THE SOONER THIS BRUTAL SYSTEM IS SCRAPPED THE BETTER.

THE ANSWER IS £1 A DAY

Strangely enough, a man who has started to think along the right lines for a solution is Mr. de Wet Nel, the B.A.D. Minister. Speaking in Pretoria last week, he said:

"We must realise that in the future the Bantu will provide the most important market for the farmer and the industrialist. It would be foolish not to develop our internal markets while seeking external markets from other nations."

Mr. Nel was defending the Government at the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union against the accusation that it was spending too much money on the Bantu. ("Sheer nonsense," replied Mr. Nel. "Only a small percentage of the total (Government) expenditure was being devoted to the Bantu, who himself made a big contribution towards his own development.")

But if Mr. Nel and the Government are really concerned about the problem of "developing the internal market" (again it is profits and not people that come first), why don't they start ordering a substantial increase in the wages of the African workers?

If all African workers got a minimum wage of £1 a day, there would be no difficulty in disposing of the maize or any other surplus. But we are not likely to get such action from the Government. Mr. Schoeman's recent railway wage increases allocated only R24 million out of R21 million to the 90,000 African workers, which means each worker will get only a few shillings extra a month.

This is certainly not the way to "develop the internal market." Only a revolution in Government thinking and action can bring that about, and no such revolution can be expected from the present Government or any other based on White domination.

Determined action to smash White domination and transfer the natural resources of the country into the hands of the people remains the only long-term answer to the chronic economic crisis which causes such suffering and misery among the masses as we have been forced to witness this year.

EMERGENCY ANC CONFERENCE IN TANGANYIKA

Call For New Methods of Struggle

DAR ES SALAAM. THERE has been an emergency meeting of the African National Congress in Tanganyika, following the arrest of underground leader Nelson Mandela and of former secretary-general Walter Sisulu.

Mr. Oliver Tambo, Vice-President of the ANC, was one of the convenors of the emergency session. Others who attended included Robert Resha, one of the ANC representatives abroad, Temnyson Makioane, ANC man in Tanganyika, James Hudobee and R. R. Piliso, from the ANC office in Cairo.

Over a period of three days, starting from 9 in the morning until the small hours of the following day, the conference conducted exhaustive discussions on the deteriorating situation in the Republic of South Africa created by the passing of the Sabotage Act and the arrest of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe.

Resolutions passed by this conference are a closely guarded secret, but reliable sources close to the African National Congress say they recommend new methods of struggle within the country and drastic changes in the external work with a view to intensifying the struggle, hastening the overthrow of the fascist Verwoerd regime and crushing white domination in South Africa.

ACT OF AGGRESSION

The conference considered the unprecedented arms build-up by Defence Minister Fouché and the passing of the Sabotage Act in contempt of the people's lamentation of this draconian measure, as a break with peace and an act of aggression against the African people in particular and all those opposed to apartheid.

"Indeed," says the statement, "in terms of this piece of legislation every claim to human dignity, every objection to injustice and every form of protest, however peaceful, is a crime punishable by death.

"In the light of this attack," continues the statement, "it is inconceivable that the African people could sit back and refrain from defending themselves."

On external work, conference decided to issue a call for "the holding of an international conference on South Africa in one of the independent African States. Such a conference would bring together governments and organisations of the peoples of the world, who have in one way or another abandoned their opposition to the barbarous policy of apartheid and white domination, and are willing to join in a determined and concerted action to rid the world of this scourge."

MANDELA ARREST

Dealing with the arrest of Nelson Mandela and other leaders of the people, "conference resolved to call on all freedom-loving peoples to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political leaders, jailed or awaiting trial, and for the lifting of the bans and restrictions on Chief A. J. Lutuli and others."

Commenting on this, one of the leaders said: "The arrest of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe must be looked at

as a desperate attempt on the part of the Verwoerd Government to remove these fearless, dedicated and devoted leaders from the people through the rendering of the people leaderless and thus suppressing their aspirations.

"To the African people inside and outside Africa, the arrest of Nelson Mandela marks the beginning of a chapter in the bitter struggle for freedom. For Mandela symbolises a historic phase in our struggle.

"In this situation the African people cannot be expected to fold their arms and look to the skies for help when their very manhood is attacked. It is the sacred duty of the African people to mobilise their forces and resist this tyranny. We know we are facing a ruthless and formidable enemy but the Nationalist Party Government is not invincible and never will be. Thus the certainty of our victory is not in doubt."

S.A. DELEGATES AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE



These are the South African delegates at the recent All-African Women's Conference held in Dar es Salaam. Left to right: Mrs. Kay Xabanisa (East London), Sister Paenous Luke (Durban), Sister Edna Mqabaza (Port Elizabeth) and Mrs. Adelaide Tambo (Johannesburg). Another delegate Sister Edith Ncwana (Benoni) was not present when the picture was taken. Also at the conference were two or three South African women who tried to pass themselves off as delegates representing the PAC but they were unable, when asked, to tell the conference the name of their President or the members of their executive committee or when and where they were elected.

INDIAN YOUTH PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR MANDELA, SISULU

JOHANNESBURG. THE annual conference of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress held here over the week-end pledged solidarity with Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and other arrested leaders and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

The leaders' only apparent crime, said the conference, was calling for resistance against the hated apartheid laws.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, received an ovation from the conference as, dressed in a lemon-coloured sari, she was garlanded with yellow carnations when she stood up to speak.

The strength of any political

movement, she said, lay in the brave acts of frightened tyrants whose bell of destiny had tolled. So long as the leaders were gagged, imprisoned, exiled or banished, there would be strife and conflict. The denial of rights and democracy to the Non-Whites contained the seeds of conflict. This danger could not be dismissed merely by arresting Mandela, Sisulu and other leaders, nor by a Government show of strength and intimidation.

FRIGHTENED

"What we need now is a well-knit united front. The acid test of the stability of any multi-racial and multi-national political structure is the spontaneous loyalty and enthusiasm demonstrated by the diverse ethnic elements.

PRESS LIES

"The enemy knows that to weaken any threatening power one should divide it and sow mistrust. Hence the capitalist press for its own ends is trying to make us believe that Mandela was betrayed by 'Reds'."

"We consider Mandela's arrest merely a dress rehearsal. What is important to us is that the work he was doing must continue undisturbed. This propaganda is calculated to keep us in a state of strife so that our energies are wasted fighting one another instead of uniting to combat Nationalist oppression."

The TIVC conference elected Nelson Mandela honorary president—the first non-Indian to hold this position.

The conference urged all international sportsmen and artists to

boycott South Africa. It unanimously supported the banning of nuclear weapons. It called for the admission of China to the United Nations.

It blamed the Government for the conditions in the Northern Transvaal where famine and malnutrition are rife. It called on the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people and make immediate plans for the distribution of surplus food which was being destroyed.

It demanded a living wage for all workers and an end to exploitation.

Conference received messages from Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, SAIC representative in London, the Black Sash, Liberal Party, Peace Council, Mr. Fenner Brockway, the British M.P., the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People of the USA, the Mozambique Democratic National Congress and the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain.

CECIL WILLIAMS SUBPOENAED IN MANDELA CASE

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Cecil Williams, well-known stage producer, was served with a subpoena on Monday to appear before a magistrate on Wednesday, August 29 to "declare all he knows concerning offences alleged to have been committed by Nelson Mandela."

The subpoena requires Williams to testify in particular on details of his association with Mandela, details of the ownership of the vehicle in which Williams drove Mandela at the time Mandela was arrested on the Durban-Johannesburg road and particulars of their destination and the purpose of their journey together.



"President Kennedy's compliments. We must be the first to get a man on the moon!"

MATANZIMA - TYRANT OF THE TRANSKEI

IT is amazing that Kaiser Matanzima should claim to be speaking for the people and that he should be tipped as the future Prime Minister of the Transkei when that territory is given self-rule.

Who is Matanzima? In the first place he is a man for himself and not for the people.

The people of Emigrant Tembuland had a hand in building him to his present position. He was born in Qamata. His father was not a prosperous man, although he owned a fairly large piece of

ary school named "The Matanzima Secondary School" in honour of Kaiser Matanzima, simply because they spoke the voice of the people and not of Matanzima. Some of Matanzima's opponents have lost their lives.

By Mrs. Eugenia Ntwana
one of his victims

of K. D. Matanzima. But what was he being honoured for? Nothing. He became too big for his boots. Crael laws are piled on the people. What does he say? "Like

it or not, every man is going to obey my orders and is going to bow to the laws of the Government." That is Matanzima swearing at the people.

Today people are deported to the remotest areas through the orders of Kaiser Matanzima, simply because they spoke the voice of the people and not of Matanzima. Some of Matanzima's opponents have lost their lives.

Persecution
For instance, I am forced to live in Basutoland with my husband because of the persecution we were subjected to in the Transkei. Both my husband and I were

ordered to be deported to Keilands. Before that deportation my husband was summoned to Matanzima's bush court at Qamata. When he defied, he was charged at Cofimvaba Magistrate's Court with contempt of Matanzima's court and sentenced to one month in jail. He served one week and went out on bail.

When he disappeared afterwards I was subjected to persecution. With other women from Emxer village I was fined in the Magistrate's Court at Cofimvaba. Immediately after that Matanzima with his 200-strong bodyguard from Qamata took a cow from my kraal and also from three others.

I was sentenced to a fine of £20 or three months imprisonment by Matanzima in a bush court. I spent one month in jail and then went out on bail pending an appeal.

All the time my six children were left with a sickly cousin. Nobody was allowed to help them.

Political Asylum
So eventually I fled to Basutoland too, leaving all my possessions such as cattle, sheep, furniture etc. Now here I depend on selling vegetables, fruit and the literature of the liberatory movement. With each day, the hope for and belief in freedom grows, the desire to overthrow Matanzima and what he stands for.

The power to do that is in our hands.

COD LEADERS REMANDED

MESDAMES Mary Turok, wife of Ben Turok, Eve Hall, Pixie Benjamin and Mollie Anderson together with John Benjamin were remanded to October 3 when they appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, on Monday. These members of the Congress of Democrats are being charged with belonging to or carrying on the activities of an illegal organisation namely the African National Congress. The case was remanded because the prosecutor broke his arm during the week-end and was incapacitated.



Mrs. Ntwana is seen here with her children at her vegetable stall on which she depends for a living.

One Court Case After Another FREEDOM FIGHTERS ON TRIAL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE dramatic appearance in court of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu has been followed by a series of other cases involving leading members of the liberatory movement.

Marks Shope and Leon Levy, national officials of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, both on the banned list, and Dr. A. Kazi and John Molefe appeared last week on a charge of having organised, convened or held a meeting in Kipton on March 1.

Evidence was led to the effect that the meeting was held on a vacant plot of ground where children often played. It was full of stones and boulders. Captain Steyn said that anybody who was observed enough would see that this was part of a road leading down to the railway line. The fact that W/O Coetzee of the Special Branch regarded it as a plot was probably due to the fact that he was not conversant with conditions at Kipton. The people had dispersed in fairly orderly fashion when asked to do so.

Adv. Ruth Kaplan applied for the discharge of Levy and Kazi at the end of the state case. She submitted that the case against Levy depended on the fact that he was President of SACTU—evidence that was hearsay since it relied on W/O Coetzee's evidence of having seen documents and hearing that Levy was President. Levy had never attended the meeting.

Dr. Kazi was a guest speaker and could not therefore be accused of "holding" a meeting. The application was turned down and the case remanded to September 26.

Bartholomew Hlague, charged with being in possession of illegal literature while entering one of the south-western townships, was remanded on bail to September 5.

Miss Ann Nicholson, a member of the Congress of Democrats, was tried last week with obstructing Major Moolman of the Special Branch while in the course of his duties. The State alleges that on two occasions during the SACTU meeting at Kipton Miss Nicholson clashed with the Major.

On the first occasion she is alleged to have pushed between him and an African woman whom he was scolding. She pushed him in the stomach shouting "what right have you got to tell her to keep quiet?" On the second occasion when the meeting was in the process of dispersing, she is alleged to have walked up to him angrily and, pushing her hand towards the region of his stomach again, shouted: "The Special Branch think they can do what they like. Show me your authority."

WARNING
Major Moolman described how he had warned Nicholson (after the first altercation) that he was a police officer on duty and had pushed her away. On the second occasion, he had her removed to the police station. He offered to allow her to go peacefully. She refused. He then charged her with interfering with the police in their duties. The case was remanded to September 21.

Mr. Jacob Lebone, who was arrested while walking across Diagonal Street on the day of the Mandela court appearance, is being charged with obstructing the police. He appeared in court to be remanded to September 1.

If Verwoerd's Plan Accepted

Sabata's Men Will Walk Out

PORT ELIZABETH
FOLLOWING their meeting earlier in the month abaTembu in Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's area are taking further more drastic steps on the road of opposition to Bantu Authorities.

At a meeting at Bumbane they elected three men to inform the B.A.D. Chief Commissioner for the Transkei that they were opposed to the Bantu Authorities.

Speakers emphasised, and the meeting decided, that they wanted real freedom such as the people of

The Only Multi-Racial Delegation In Helsinki

A South African Reports On The Youth Festival

BY plane, train and boat, 20,000 young people poured into Helsinki for the 8th World Youth Festival. For those delegates travelling in the special festival trains from the Soviet Union, the Festival started two days early. At every station in the USSR we were greeted by huge crowds, and the students would all climb out of the train, sing songs and exchange badges

and flowers with the people. This went on with ever-growing crowds far into the night.

The Festival opened with a march through Helsinki of the 20,000 youth. Each delegation danced into the Olympic stadium wearing their national costumes. Twelve South Africans marched proudly behind the ANC flag. Displays were held by the countries where previous festivals had been held; and the opening ended with a spectacular fireworks display, hundreds of balloons bursting high over the stadium, parachuting down flags of the different countries. This soon had the youth clapping and singing.

VARIED PROGRAMME
The festival programme was very large and varied, and it was extremely difficult to choose which concerts, dance exhibitions, seminars and sporting events to go to each day. The unfortunate thing was that the delegations were living in schools scattered all over Helsinki, and a shortage of buses made it difficult to find one's way from place to place.

Our day started with a blast of the Festival song at 6.30 a.m. and ended at 3 a.m. when we came back to our schools with the sun already high in the sky—Finland is the land of the "Midnight Sun."

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP
The international shows held by numerous countries were extremely good, and the youth would all about "Mir Drushba," "Peace and Friendship" after each item. Interesting, too, were the seminars held on subjects concerning ecology, independence and liberation. Meeting Gagarin, the first spaceman, was one of the highlights of the festival.

Contrary to reports in the Western Press, the Finns were friendly and helpful to the youth attending the festival. There were one or two clashes when a small group of Finnish dacktails tried to hand out anti-festival newspapers. The students, however, preferred to ignore the American-sponsored anti-festival shows and exhibitions—we had so much else to see and do.

The delegations from the Socialist countries were large and well organised. Seven hundred Soviet delegates came in their own luxury liner, bringing 400 entertainers and their own buses with them. It was also very encouraging to see 450 enthusiastic pro-festival American students, who had gone to join in outposts of "Cuba St. Yankee No" with the 900 Cuban delegates.

MULTI-RACIAL
There were large delegations from all over Africa, and we were proud to see that the South African delegation was the only truly multi-racial one. With us we had African, Indian, Coloured and White representatives. Although we were so small, we made up for our lack of numbers in inexhaustible enthusiasm, and the "Amandla" badge was well distributed.

Every night we would dance in the streets with groups of students, all going home from various entertainments, ranging from twist sessions to symphony concerts.

WONDERFUL SPIRIT
In spite of a lot of disorganisation and difficulties of transport, there was a wonderful spirit amongst the youth. This was felt particularly by us South Africans, who were free for the first time to mix with people of all colours and discuss whatever we liked.

Although this festival was not up to the standard of previous ones held, it was certainly the largest. We managed to meet many people and make many friends and found that South Africa is not alone or forgotten.

All of us look forward to attending the next festival in Cuba.

"WIND OF FREEDOM BLOWS OVER AFRICA"



BETED СВОБОДЫ БЕЕТ НАД АФРИКОЙ!

"The Wind of Freedom Blows Over Africa" says this new Soviet poster.



Matanzima

land in the Qamata villages. He would not have been free from the famines which always hit the Transkei if it were not for the feudal dues he received from the peasants who stayed on his land.

Land Hunger

It can rightly be said that it is the need for more land and thence more produce by the people of the Transkei that has produced the Matanzima we see today.

The people, having grave contempt for the White man who had taken away all their lands and for the all-White Government which had deprived the people of all rights of free occupation and control of the land (Land Act 1913) felt that if the Hintzas and Ndabambes could re-awaken, conditions would change.

Trying to move with the times, the Emigrant Tembus sent Matanzima to college with the aim of building up a leader who would save them from the reactionary White Government. Matanzima received his B.A. and Law degrees.

The people did not have any idea that they might be building up their own Super-God. Where he is, the people have put him.

Too Big

Now Matanzima says: "The chiefs should not be easily accessible by the people." The Emigrant Tembus have had a second-

BANTUSTAN JOBS - BUT NOT FOR EX-ANC

From Brian Somana
JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government has told its Bantu Commissioners here and in Reef towns to hunt for Xhosa to staff Dr. Verwoerd's first Bantustan in the Transkei.

Wanted are Xhosa-speaking graduates, matriculants, short-hand typists and qualified artisans. Notices have been pinned up in township superintendent's offices asking Xhosa-speaking Africans to advise the nearest Commissioner of their educational qualifications. In mines and compounds leaflets have been distributed, asking Xhosa-speakers to advise mine and compound managers of their qualifications.

But so far there have not been very many qualified applicants. In the Johannesburg B.A.D. Information Office I saw the foolscap sheet with columns drawn for graduates, matriculants, short-

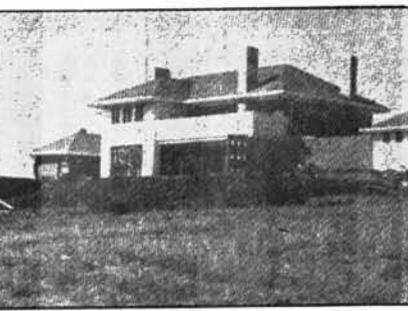
hand typists and artisans. In the column for graduates there were three names. The column for matriculants there were five names. The official in charge showed his disappointment. "People don't see interested," he said.

He was pleased to see me and to hear that I worked on a newspaper. His Department, he said, urgently needed young men to take up jobs in the Transkei. He had no doubt I would do well in the information department of the new Bantustan.

But then I mentioned that I had been a member of the African National Congress before it was banned. His face dropped. He also dropped his pen with which he was about to enter my name in one of his empty columns.

"Well," he said, "I don't know. I can only suggest you watch the advertisements in Etchu." He paused. "Do you know Etchu?" I did, I said. "Well, watch Etchu and apply then if you are interested in going to the Transkei."

R60,000 HOUSE FOR HANS ABRAHAM



This is the new house of Mr. Hans Abraham, Commissioner General of the Xhosa, which has been built at a cost of R60,000 near Umtata. No similar house has yet been built for any African in any of the Bantustans. The Commissioner General lives better than the future Prime Minister of the Transkei.



The Two Bechuanaland People's Parties

Above: Matane, in a Nkrumah-style gown, leads his party. He is giving the Pan-Africanist Congress salute. Below: Mpho leads his party under its flag.



"EISELEN LINE WILL CREATE UNDYING HATRED"

Warning By African Youth League

CAPE TOWN. "WE are not cattle, to be shifted up and down the country by the Government to suit political ends," says a statement by the African Youth League protesting against the proposal of the Government that Africans be removed from the Western Cape.

"We reject the statement by Mr. De Wet Nel that we have to be thrown out from the Western Cape. Many of us were born here. Others have lived here for most of their lives. All of us have worked in the Western Cape to build its trades and industry, and to make a living for ourselves.

"The Western Cape is as much our country as of anyone else. We

are South Africans, and the whole of South Africa belongs to us together with other peoples who live here.

"Our forefathers began to come to the Western Cape nearly a hundred years ago. They came to work on the farms, roads, docks and railways. They played a part in building homes, factories and shops.

WORK TO DO

"There are 150,000 of us in the Western Cape. We are here because there is work for us to do. Employers want our labour. Factory owners and farmers have protested against the Government's high-handed and oppressive action in taking us away from our jobs and homes.

"We do not want to go. Employers do not want us to go. Why then does Mr. De Wet Nel, who is Minister of Bantu

Development, force through a policy that is against our development and that of all people in the Western Cape?

"The Government is sacrificing us to its racial god of apartheid. It refuses to give us freedom in our own country, and treats us as though we are foreigners in the land of our birth.

FALSE PROMISE

"We shall never surrender our claims to full rights of citizenship in S.A. for a false and unreal promise of self-government in the Transkei or any other Bantustan.

"Mr. De Wet Nel speaks falsely when he says that we have taken jobs and bread away from the Coloureds. It is not we who introduced job reservation which keeps Coloureds as well as ourselves out of skilled and many cases semi-skilled work.

"Mr. de Wet Nel says that the Government's policy of separate development calls for sacrifices from all sections of the population. This too is false. It is we who are being sacrificed. We who are the poorest and most oppressed

Continued in next column

Police Assault On B.C.P. Youth Leader Alleged

Inquiry in Maseru

From J. G. Kgasane MASERU.

EVIDENCE of a police assault on BCP Youth Leader Mr. Mpho Joshua Mokitimi on October 31, 1961, was given before an inquiry held at the District Commissioner's Court under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Roper, a former judge of the Basutoland High Court.

The assault touched off the riot which swept through Maseru that night and for participation in which Mr. Jack Moshane and others were later sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Giving evidence, Mr. Mokitimi said he was sitting in court during the afternoon adjournment writing notes to hand over to his defence counsel Mr. Tsotsi when the prosecutor Mr. Lichtenburg and the police captain, then Mr. Reden, came up to him.

"YOU ARE A LIAR" Mr. Reden asked him why he

had not stood up when the court orderly called for silence in court. He replied that he did stand. Mr. Lichtenburg said: "You are a liar, you cannot get away with it." When Mr. Mokitimi objected to being spoken to like that, Mr. Reden ordered him to get out of the court. He tried to expostulate, but a police sergeant Tsenoli dragged him away. Mr. Mokitimi was later arrested for contempt of court.

By the wooden barrier leading to the public gallery Mr. Mokitimi was thrown to the ground by about five policemen and handcuffed. He said someone put his hand into his pocket and squeezed his testicles. Also the handcuffs were tightened so hard on his wrists that he screamed with the pain.

In evidence Mr. Reden denied that he had called Mr. Mokitimi a liar. He said he ordered Mr. Mokitimi to leave the court, and Mr. Mokitimi replied: "I do not take orders from dogs." Mr. Reden threatened him to be removed. Mr. Mokitimi was kicking and struggling and making a noise to attract the public.

COMPLAINED

Mr. Mokitimi said that his trousers were removed and he was dragged outside the court in his underpants. He complained about the tightness of his handcuffs, but the police just twisted them and

dragged him along at a running pace. As he ran, he shouted "These handcuffs are killing me." Mr. Lichtenburg in evidence said Mr. Mokitimi told the crowd outside the court "Bolela" which he interpreted as meaning "Fight." Afterwards the people started throwing stones. When told that "Bolela" meant "Tell," Mr. Lichtenburg had nothing to say. Mr. Mokitimi alleged that he complained to a Mr. Rammaden in the Registrar's office about the tightness of his handcuffs but was told to "shut up." Giving evidence Mr. Rammaden said he had examined the handcuffs and come to the conclusion Mr. Mokitimi was just making a fuss to get his handcuffs loosened so that he could run away.

BEATEN UP

Mr. Mokitimi said he was thrown face down into a police van and beaten up with batons. He was later taken to a hospital, manhandled by the riot squad and eventually thrown into a cell in a semi-conscious state.

He was later examined by a Dr. van Aswegen who after exerting some pressure on his eyeballs, said: "He is bluffing."

A certificate of examination dated a few weeks later, however, showed that Mr. Mokitimi had bruises on the upper abdomen and spine and scratches on his shoulder blades.

The inquiry is proceeding.

WORKERS' VICTORIES

DURBAN:

ABOUT 300 chemical workers—the entire African staff—of the South African Titan Products at Umgobaba, on the Natal South Coast, went out on strike last week as a result of the dismissal of one of their comrades.

This was the culmination of a long series of complaints by the workers alleging bad treatment and conditions of work.

The strike was settled by SACTU negotiators who met the management on Monday. The terms of the settlement are that all the workers' grievances will be sympathetically considered by a "conciliation" committee. There will be no prosecution under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act and no victimisation.

These workers recently won substantial wage increases when, after they had received no reply from the local company, they submitted their demands to the head office of the company in England. Increases ranged from R2 to

R4. A small number received a rise of R6. Since then, however, there have been complaints from the workers about dismissals and about bad treatment by White chipmunks—a firm's compound police, culminating in the strike last week.

PORT ELIZABETH:

A WAGE agreement was drawn this week between the P.E. textile factories of Spinning Mills and Angus Weaving Mills and the Textile Workers' Union. In terms of the gentlemen's agreement which lasts for two years there will be an all-round increase in wages of 7% for the African and Coloured workers.

The workers were represented at the negotiations by Miss Lizzie Walton, their secretary; Mr. Don Mateman, the general secretary; Mr. Alex Hepple, from Johannesburg; Mr. A. Calmeier, of Cape Town; and the following workers' delegates: Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. F. Tobias and Miss D. Warmicker.

These increases contrast strangely with the refusal of the P.E. Municipal Council to raise even by a cent the wages of the thousands of the unskilled Non-European employees of the Council, although the Council has decided to raise substantially the salaries of the White staff in the main departments and to a lesser extent those of the skilled and semi-skilled artisans. Increases of these workers range from 31c to 72c while those of the salaried staff run into several hundreds of rand.

"The wages of the African 'unskilled' workers have remained constant at R5.751 per week since 1957 when a Wage Board set a wage determination. The Council decided to pay this figure which is the barest minimum fixed by the Board although there is nothing to stop it paying higher wages.

"We ask all people who recognise the injustices of this policy to join in our protest."

ASIA

Broad Liberation Front In South Viet-nam

ANTI-U.S. FORCES HAVE GAINS THANKS TO YAKS.

FOR three weeks early this year in a large village, which must remain nameless as long as U.S. bombers patrol South-Vietnamese skies, the historic First Congress of the National Liberation Front was held with over a hundred elected delegates from all over the country taking part.

By coincidence, the Congress started work just eight days after a U.S. Military Command was set up in Saigon and direct U.S. military intervention started in South Vietnam.

Plenary sessions were held in a solid, brick building with electric light and loudspeaker system which broadcast the proceedings not only to the delegates in the hall, but to the local residents as well—a tribute to the security which reigns in the liberated areas.

Hard Core Of Front

The three main political parties forming the hard core of the Front are:

The Democratic Party, formed in 1944, a party of intellectuals and small business people, which supported the resistance war against the French from the beginning;

The Radical Socialist Party, formed in 1961, representing intellectuals in Saigon and other urban centres and reflecting the strong trend towards neutralism, even among those in the Diem administration and army;

The People's Revolutionary Party, formed in January 1962 and representing the worker-peasant movement and militant intellectuals.

All three took part in the Congress. It was also attended by delegates from social and religious organisations, the Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the peace committees, associations of writers and journalists.

Delegates represented every province and major town in South Vietnam. There were small business people, doctors and lawyers, Catholic priests and Buddhist priests, peasants and fishermen and members of the Front's armed forces—including former officers from Diem's army.

After 15 days of hard work, a Programme and Declaration of policy were adopted and 31 members of a 52-member Central Committee elected. The remaining places were left open to represent other organisations which it was expected would later join the Front.

A 10-point policy statement issued a month before the Congress by the provisional Central Committee had among other aims called for:

—an end to Diem's war against the people;

—the withdrawal of U.S. interventionist forces;

—the election of a New National Assembly and President through a "free, non-fraudulent" balloting;

—the dissolution of concentration camps and freeing of political prisoners;

—an end to press-gang conscription methods;

—the application of various measures to end the economic monopoly of the Diem family, and

—a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

The Congress was endorsed by the Congress.

By Wilfred Burchett

In conclusion, the Front's Programme called for "the establishment of a neutral area in Indo-China, comprising South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, which would enjoy full sovereignty and independence."

The other document adopted by the Congress—the Declaration—contains some points of special interest, such as:

—Land reform policy, for instance, is

—"to recognise the right to land ownership for all landlords who do not work as agents for the

THE DIEM FAMILY DICTATORSHIP

Neo Dinh Diem: Dictator with dictatorial powers. Head of one of the only two parties permitted to exist.

Neo Dinh Nhu: Brother of the President. Head of the other political party. Controls "security" services.

Tran Le Xuan: The wife of Neo Dinh Nhu. Runs most of the country's economic life. All U.S. aid passes through her hands to her father, **Tran Van Chanh**, is Ambassador in Washington. She plots military contacts. Her currency operations are said to make those of French officials before they had to leave look small beer. Believed to have large sums stashed away in France, Switzerland, Brazil and Tunis.

Neo Dinh Can: Brother of the President. "Vicerey" of Central Vietnam.

Neo Dinh Luyn: Brother of the President, Ambassador in London.

Neo Dinh Thu: Brother of the President. Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of Vinh Lon. Diem wanted the Vatican to appoint him Archbishop of Saigon. Has done this monopoly for exploiting the timber reserves of South-West Vietnam, of French rubber plantations seized by Diem and the import and distribution of sacramental wine. His investments also include Saigon's largest department store.

imperialists.

"But they must carry out the present agrarian policy of the Front which is to reduce land rents and guarantee peasants' tenant rights.

"In the future, the national coalition administration by negotiation and at fair prices, will

purchase part of the land from the landlords for distribution to the peasantry.

"Help will be extended to landlords to enter trade and industry. Membership of the Front is open to patriotic landlords."

Question Of Neutrality

Diemist troops who do not take part in attacks, or who come over voluntarily, or who do not offer resistance "will be released immediately after the battle and helped according to their wishes."

There is a provision that reads: "To army units and officials who rise up in mutiny or attempt coups directed against the U.S. imperialists and their agents, the National Liberation Front will give active support and immediate aid to help them continue the struggle."

The Declaration went into some detail on the question of neutrality.

"The Congress had deep discussions on the foreign policy of peace and neutrality... The Congress solemnly asserts that South Vietnam will establish diplomatic relations with all countries, without distinction of political systems, in conformity with the principles of the Bandung Conference..."

"It will not enter into military alliance with any country whatsoever and will accept aid, economic and otherwise, from any country willing to provide such assistance without restrictive conditions..."

There was this note of warning in the Declaration:

"The Congress affirms that if the imperative and legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people go unheeded, and if the U.S. imperialists and their agents plunge deeper into their blood-thirsty aggression... the people of South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front will use all forms of struggle... to liberate South Vietnam; to defend independence and democracy and completely overthrow the treacherous dictators."

Some people sincerely devoted to peace may be disturbed by the militant note of this pronouncement.

One can only recall that if the German and Italian people had risen in revolt against fascism and smashed it, the world would have been spared the horror of the Second World War.

Arms In Hand

The people of South Vietnam are fighting with arms in their hands against an Asiatic neofascism which endangers world peace.

Their leaders are quite conscious of this. They are also conscious of their responsibilities to take every step possible to secure a peaceful settlement.

"We will not miss any chance at all," the Declaration says, "to improve the disastrous situation that has now overtaken South Vietnam, to end the bloodshed there, to promote a settlement which will help relax international tensions."

Later I was able to interview one of the Central Committee members who had taken part in the Congress. He stressed the complete security in which the 15-day proceedings had taken place.

"Thanks to the good-quality radio transmitters with which the Americans have supplied us," he

said with a smile, "we were also able to keep in contact with our bureaux all over the country throughout the Congress. Communications worked excellently."

Suppliers

I asked about supplies for the Front's armed forces.

"In all major actions now," he replied, "we use captured U.S. arms. A great quantity have been brought over to us by deserting troops, often whole units. Others we capture in raids."

"For instance, in September 1961, we attacked Phuoc Thanh—a provincial capital about 60 miles north of Saigon. In an action that lasted precisely three minutes we were masters of the situation. We bagged 400 arms of all categories, especially recoilless cannon and Gaurand rifles that we like very much."

"I know the Americans like to claim they get our arms from North Vietnam. But that would be stupid even if we could. Think of the transport problem. The Americans on the other hand," he said with a laugh, "deliver them right there where we need them. Not only arms but other essential equipment we need."

As to the extent of territory actually administered by the National-Liberation Front, he said:

"It's difficult to ink that in on a map for various reasons. There are large zones, comprising hundreds of villages completely liberated under a Diem official or military post. There are others completely under our control but where there are islands of military posts and vestiges of Diem's administration who are in effect our prisoners."

"There are other areas of disputed territory, which we control by night and where the patrol is day. There are smaller areas where the Diem administration has ceased to function; the people have chased them out, but Front establishments have not yet been established."

"Don't forget we have not been functioning long and in some places the liberation movement goes faster than we can organise administration. By and large, you can say that Diem controls the towns and strategic routes—but not all the latter. We hold the countryside."



U.S. Bases

The United States has stationed more than 1 million troops in over 70 countries and areas in all parts of the world and established more than 900 military bases in 35 foreign countries.

It has 15 bases for launching inter-continental guided missiles.

It has more than 200 military bases in Japan and in Okinawa it has set up the biggest nuclear base in Asia.



JAGAN: TIT-BITS

MORE WORLD TIE-UPS

One of the indirect consequences of the anti-colonial upsurge has been the breaking away by many leading politicians from the bondage of the one-time symbol of respectability—the collar and tie. One premier who has decided to doff his tie for something more suitable for the tropics, is British Guiana's Dr. Cheddi Jagan, who is leading a stiff fight for the independence of his country.

Not all his followers, however, are able simply to accept the idea of a tieless premier. Said one of his admirers from the Poor doc, he got so many worries, he na got time fo' buy tie."

The wide publicity given to his Nazi past forced the top West German public prosecutor, Wolfgang Ziegenfuss, to retire recently (on a handsome pension). One

West German paper pointed out that it was ironical, to say the least, that Fraenkel's first job as prosecutor after the war was to prosecute Nazi war criminals!

A leading West Berlin paper, the Tagespiegel, indignantly commented on the Fraenkel affair: "The whole case is typical of the dangerous laxity with which the brown stains on white waistcoats are disregarded, even when there is a question of selecting a candidate for a high office." Well spoken. What makes these comments particularly drool is the fact that the Tagespiegel is edited by a man with a great big brown stain on his own white waistcoat. His name is Karl Heinrich Silex, and during the Hitler period he edited the Nazi daily Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung for ten years. Amongst his writings then were several outpourings of praise for Adolf Hitler as Germany's saviour.

THE INSIDE STORY ABOUT SASA

WHAT is happening to the South African Sports Association?

There is a lot of confusion at present, caused largely by false press reports that SASA disbanded after the July Executive meeting. These are the facts:

- SASA is being asked to consider disbanding: the request comes from the Executive.
 - The final decision will depend on the affiliated bodies and the officials—all of whom have been asked to give their decision IN WRITING.
 - While president Rangasamy has asked affiliated bodies to agree to dissolve—and he is supported by some vice-presidents like REGGIE FELDMAN and M. N. PATHER (of Johannesburg and Durban respectively)—some of the other vice-presidents—including strong men like GEORGE SINGH (Durban) and FATHER SIGAMONEY (Jhb.)—have strongly opposed the move.
- WHATEVER HAPPENS WILL BE DECIDED AT THE COUNCIL MEETING IN OCTOBER.**

Why has SASA Exec. Moved to Disband?

The reason is clearly set out in the Executive resolutions calling for disbandment:

- It is necessary to take the fight against racial sport to its next stage.
- The time is ripe to set up a SOUTH AFRICAN NON-RACIAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE which can apply for membership of the world body.
- Only an Olympic Committee can seek membership—SASA has served its purpose and cannot take the Olympic fight any further.
- Chancellor Meyer of the International Olympic Committee has stated to a top White sports administrator (also a top Government official) that he expects the non-racial bodies to make their challenge at the next Olympic Congress.
- He is sending SASA the Olympic Rules so that a Constitution can be drafted.

Sports bodies must get ready to move into the next round of the sports-fight: the ROUND THAT SHOULD SEE THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW—if we stand together and don't flinch. **WHATEVER HAPPENS, WE CAN BE SURE THAT THE FIGHT FOR TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP WILL BE FOUGHT OUT TO THE VICTORIOUS END.**

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R30 Fine For Slogan Painter



Ebrahim Ismail, a member of the Natal Indian Youth Congress, was last week found guilty of painting slogans on a wall of a Durban bakery on May 21 and was fined R30 (or 30 days). He was sentenced to a further 60 days suspended for three years. Ebrahim Ismail was arrested at his home at 2 a.m. on May 21 on several slogans "Unite Fight Nazi Bill" appeared in prominent places throughout Durban.

MORE POLICE RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG

The Special Branch have kept up their round the clock raids and interrogations of members of the liberatory movement in Johannesburg.

Several raids were made on the houses of members of the Rand Youth Club following on the appearance of "Free Mandela" slogans in the townships. In one house, the police said they were looking for ink. Among those raided were Mr. Roy Letlalo, who was visited twice; Miss Vera Gule, Mr. Henry Nkosi, Rev. Mento, Mr. Gerald Lockman and Mr. Wellington Skili—all of the Youth Club. The police arrested at Mr. Duma Nokwe's house looking for Mr. Thabo Mbeki. He was out visiting friends at the time.

Mr. Gerald Ludi, a member of the Congress of Democrats, also came under their scrutiny. When the Special Branch arrived at Mrs. Eve Hall's flat, she had left and they did not search.

Several people have been visited by the Special Branch and questioned about their addresses, time of going to work, number of children, distances of their homes from their places of work and other questions which seem to point to the possibility of house arrest. Amongst the latest batch of people questioned along these lines have been Mrs. Ruth Matsoane and Mrs. Phillipa Levy and Messrs. Vic Goldberg and Wolfe Kodesh.

BOYCOTT ALL-WHITE SPORTS

DURBAN.

A CALL to all students not to attend all-White sporting events is made in a leaflet issued at all universities and high schools by the President of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Natal, Mr. Thumba Filayi.

Giving some facts for the students "to think about" the leaflet states:

- The all-White S.A. Football Association has been suspended for the second consecutive year from International Football by the world football body—FIFA.
- The prospect of White S.A. athletes participating in International Olympics is in the balance.
- The Non-European Football Associations have ceased to play matches organised on racial lines.
- The White athletic body refused to take Non-Whites in its team to Lourenco Marques although some African athletes clocked better times than their White counterparts.
- The fate of cricket is in the balance too. Why? S.A. refuses to play the West Indians, the Pakistanis and the Indians.
- And Rugby, S.A.'s national shock, is due for a rude shake. New Zealand students have as-

sured us of their support in the campaign to boycott S.A.

Whilst all this is taking place, thousands of people continue to patronise all-White sporting events. The leaflet adds: "Our leaders in sports as well as in other spheres are engaged in a bitter fight against apartheid in sports as well as in other spheres of life."

Under the heading "what does attendance at these events mean?", the leaflet sets out the following:

- It helps to strengthen the apartheid ideology.
- Portion of the money paid at the gates is used to engage professional coaches. To train whom? Whites only. They then turn around and say that Non-Whites can't make the grade for S.A. national teams.
- It means that we in this country are not pulling our weight whereas people overseas are fighting against apartheid not only in sport but in other spheres as well.
- It means that we are not supporting wholeheartedly our own sporting bodies run on non-racial lines and which need our moral and financial assistance.

The leaflet ends with a call to students not to support all-white fixtures and to assist in the propagation of this idea amongst all sections of the people.

MORE CAPE TOWN SLOGANS

CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town's slogan painters have been in action again. Last week the slogans "Free Mandela," "Hang Vorster" and "Jail Vorster" were painted on walls and buildings in the city centre, some of them within a stone's throw of police headquarters at Caledon Square.

A few days later the slogan painters were out again. This time slogans were painted on the Van Riebeeck statue on the Foreshore and the Bartholomew Diaz statue in the Gardens, on Roeland Street bridge and a number of other places in the central city area.

Among the slogans were "Long Live Mandela and Sisulu," "Free Angola," "Resist 'Nat-Nazism'" and "Free Mandela."

RACING AT KENILWORTH

The following are Damon's selections for Monday:

Maiden Plate, 1 mile: LADY WILLOW, Danger, Trustee, Maiden Plate, 5 furlongs: CAR-BONATE, Danger, Solina, Wynberg Progress Stakes: BONYAN BAY, Danger, Fourways.

Maturity Handicap: GREAT GUNS, Danger, Metro, Settler's Day Handicap:

1. DOIGE
2. Irish Thrum
3. Honey Bruner
- 3-Year-Old Stakes: HERALD'S DREAM, Danger, Grass Bird, Wynberg Handicap (B): NOTATION, Danger, Old Times, Kenilworth Handicap (Second): BLONDE BOMBER, Danger, Green Arrow.

11 Years Service—Sacked



Mr. Douglas Sithunda, who was sacked by a Cape Town firm despite 11 years' service because, after an illness of five weeks, he was ordered by the doctor to do only light duties. The firm proposed to dismiss Mr. Sithunda with only his notice pay due to him, but his trade union, the African Commercial and Distributive Workers' Union, raised the matter with the Department of Labour and was able to secure a further two weeks' holiday pay.

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

SATURDAY 1st SEPTEMBER, 1962

NATALSPRUIT, JOHANNESBURG

Lincoln City vs Blackpool United
1.45 P.M.

Transvaal Utd vs Moroka Swallows
3.30 P.M.

CURRIES, DURBAN

BEREA

vs

AVALON ATHLETIC

SUNDAY 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1962

SHOW

MA

ROUND

BURG

IG CITY

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